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Miscellaneous.

SPEECH OF HON C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, AT DAYTON, OHIO.

I speak not as a menace, but by way of entreaty, that your hereafter depends upon your adherence to the laws and constitution.

Why, sirs, men of position in this town are proclaiming and justifying the right of disregarding the constitution, for allowing an object which cannot be obtained without departing from it. Have they read history? [The speaker here referred to the Greek, Roman and French revolutions for historic parallels—reading at length from Alison's History of the terrible horrors of the latter—tracing all of them to a disregard of fundamental law; he stated that these excesses came along step by step, till the atrocities of Danton and Robespierre were reached, and added: "What has been may be."]

It was the history of the past that in times of great public danger the provisions of the law would not be respected. It was that which made France go into such great excesses. They began with the lawyers of France. They taught the multitude that constitutions did not stand in their way; that men might be put to death without process of law. In such cases power falls into the hands of the worst of men.

Let the day of reckoning come, and these men will perish as they have done in all ages. Robespierre perished in atonement for his crimes, &c. By the memories of the past, by the histories of the tyrannies of Greece and Rome, and the terrors of the French revolution, I call on all men to demand of the Administration that it obey the constitution. If a man is a traitor, guilty of any act of treason, not for opinion's sake, not for political differences, let him be proceeded against according to law, and if found guilty, let him perish on a gallows as high as Haman's. It is because I would avoid these horrors that I call on the President to keep the exercise of the military law where the constitution keeps it—in the army and navy; and that no man not in the army and navy shall be arrested without due process of law.

The convictions I entertain, as a patriot, of the means to restore the union of these States, and for the constitution as it is and the Union as it was, I will never give up—neither in life nor death, neither principalities nor power, neither things present or to come, nor the knife of the assassin, will move me from it. [Loud cheers.]

He thinks it can be restored by arms yet. I do not. Those who agree with him should fight with him. It is an impelling necessity, manifest destiny, that we be one people. It is in the hands of God, only to be accomplished by the honesty of the people.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have somewhat to say about the attempt to suppress the rebellion. I have always been in favor of suppressing the rebellion. Perhaps my mode has not been that of other men: for I have a right to judge what mode should be tried. I am for suppressing all rebellions; both rebellions. There are two; the Secessionist rebellion South, and the Abolition rebellion North and West. I am for suppressing both. As for the armed rebellion of the Secessionists of the South, I commit that to the army of the United States—four fifths good democrats—to the abused, outraged Major General Geo. B. McClellan. If he is not able to accomplish it, it is because it is not in the nature of things to be accomplished in that way. If he had been allowed to do as he wished it would have been accomplished by this time. If it was possible to suppress it by armed force, the plan proposed by him was the only one which could have succeeded. [The speaker then went on rehashing the slang of those who desire to strike the President by criticisms of the policy of the war. It implied the restoration of the Union as it was. That's the trouble. All our victories were the results of his plans—all our reverses followed his supercession. From that hour to this there has been no victory.

There are two rebellions against it. That of the Secessionists of the South I commit to the army. The other is that of the Abolitionists of the North. Every man must choose which he will act against. I have never thrown one straw's weight against the enlistment of troops. I have my opinion about the suppression of the rebellion, and will cling to it. Other men control the powers of the nation, who think the right way to restore the nation is by the force of arms.

Now, I have laid down this principle for myself, and have not voted for an army bill, or navy bill, or appropriation bill for this war, and have not voted against any such bill since the 4th of July, 1861. I [illegible] for a record of my votes. Now, if any man thinks the Union can be restored by war, and feels like it, I tell him to enlist. Every man should follow out the dictates of his own conscience, and if he thinks he ought to fight the Abolition rebellion he should do it.

Let me ask you a few questions. Occupying the position of a Representative, and exempt by law from service, I think my duty is to stay at home and fight the Abolition rebels of the North, for both rebellions should be put down. I leave it to the army, and the Generals at the head of the army, to attend to the rebellion of the South; but I propose, in the exercise of my constitutional rights, which cannot and shall not be taken from me, to put down this rebellion; and if any man thinks he should stay at home and put down Abolition rebels, he ought to do it.

He asserted that when the first blow was struck, the great mass of the people of the seceded States were opposed to secession, but that the abolition measures which had passed Congress had united them as a man. The war had been subverted from the intent of the Crittenden resolution. It was this, and the proclamation of the infamous Butler, which inspired the army at Richmond and made them heroes—not excessive numbers. He had voted against the first part of the Crittenden resolution, because it did not include the secessionists of the North; and for the other part, as to the objects of the war.

Confiscation bill, and what is the result? It united every man, woman and child in the South under the Confederate banner. They said if that proscription was the spirit of the Union Government, let us die on the battle-field. The spirit of abolition filled the Richmond armies with the spirit of demons.

Who is an abolitionist? Whoever is in favor of the emancipation policy of the President's scheme. Whoever would reduce the States to the condition of territories to abolish slavery. Whatever would pervert this war to one against slavery is abolitionism. He who is not in favor of these schemes is loyal. The abolitionists are responsible for the loss of life in this war.

The confiscation measures had put in peril the property of the South, set free 3,000,000 slaves, who would come here to compete with white labor, and brought 600,000 men into the field for the Confederacy. The abolition cabal have cost us 250,000 men, whose bleaching bones on Southern soil call loudly for vengeance. It is responsible for the present state of things.

If you declare that the Union shall be restored, and the armies of the South be broken down, unite with me at the ballot box in putting down this abolition rebellion at the North. Those who feel it is your duty to fight, go yourself; don't buy up substitues. You who don't choose to fight should unite against the abolition rebels at the North. I have only to repeat, that in spite of what you have heard, of what has been said, of unfounded and damnable lies, whoever adopts this course from the dictates of reason is, for the Union.

The hour of trial, of vindication, will soon come. In six months—in six weeks it may be—the question will be between an eternal separation and a Union by compromise. Which will you choose? It will come. Men must choose between the Union our fathers made and eternal disunion. I believe the administration will declare for separation. Then shall I be found in favor of the Union and against secession. The choice must be made, and made soon. It cannot be postponed.

We have an enormous debt—accumulating at the rate of $3,000,000 per day. How long can we endure this? We shall lose three-fourths of our army—250,000 already have been lost in the same way. Yet you were told that it would end in twenty days.

You must soon decide between Union and separation. I am for the Union of our fathers, and will stand by it. It is the palladium of our liberties. We are in the midst of calamities. Our best paper money is 20 cents less than gold. We have a heavy tax upon us—reaching everything—which cannot be repudiated; a tariff also, which increases the duty from 44 to 180 per cent. There is not one single thing which has not been taxed, except the bright sun of heaven, the air we breathe, &c. These are terrible facts. Something must be done. The voices of the people must be aroused.

If the President wants success he must come back to the constitution—he must abide by and execute all the laws. Say to Congress, "Repeal your abolition legislation—stay your hands." When this is done, in spite of the loss of life, the destruction of property; etc.—in spite of all, the constitution will be maintained and restored to power, and the Union of our fathers will be maintained, and the old flag wave over land and sea.

Dayton Journal.

REMARKS OF MR. GAITHER,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 23d of August, on the proposition to extend the Conscription law.

Mr. Gaither said, he did not wish to discuss the constitutionality or policy of the conscription law of the last session at this time, as he had on a former occasion given his views upon that question, and had voted against the passage of the law. That although he had voted in the negative, and believed the conscription law to be in violation of the Constitution, he had at all times, and upon all occasions since its passage, advised and advocated obedience to its provisions. This manner of raising an army is by no means a favorite mode in North Carolina. Many of her most distinguished men and ablest lawyers doubt its constitutionality—and her people, generally, greatly prefer the usual mode by voluntary enlistment. Her people, however, have silently acquiesced in its execution, and have made no factious opposition to its operation. And I now do not wish to interfere with that law further than to amend some of its provisions to make it more efficient for the purposes intended. The law could not now be repealed without disorganizing our army and greatly prejudicing the public interest, and endangering the defence of the country. The question before the House is not the repeal or modification of that law, but the enactment of a new law on the same subject. The resolution before the House proposes to refer that part of the President's message in relation to the conscript law to the committee on Military Affairs, and the honorable chairman of that committee, Mr. Miles, having heretofore introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the conscription law to all persons between the ages of 35 and 45, which was referred to the same committee; the honorable gentleman from Tennessee, by his amendment, which is now pending, proposes to instruct the committee to report adversely to the bill introduced by the chairman of the committee, but to ascertain what additional troops the present exigencies of the country demanded, and to report a bill directing the President to call upon the respective States for their proportion of such troops to be raised, organized and officered under State laws.

Mr Miles, of South Carolina, interrupted Mr. Gaither, and asked him the question, "If we do not extend the conscription law, how do you propose to fill up the regiments already in the field, many of which are reduced to mere skeletons."

Mr. Gaither, in reply, said that question presents no difficulty. The present law, if faithfully executed, will fill up the most, if not all the regiments, to their maximum number. And we have a law now upon the statute book authorizing the recruiting of the different regiments, which has not been generally executed, but we need no conscript law for that purpose. If the committee on military affairs shall decide that we should raise two or three hundred thousand more troops, let them report a bill for a requisition upon the States for that number, and let the committee either in that bill, or by another, provide that at all times hereafter, in all cases, when the regiments of any State shall become so reduced and decimated by disease or the casualties of war as to destroy or impair their efficiency, that it shall be the duty of the President to make a requisition upon the Governor of the State from which the regiment has been sent for a number sufficient to restore the regiment to its usual efficiency. I am pleased that this proposition to instruct the committee has been introduced, and that the vote upon it will test the opinion of the House. The question is presented directly whether the raising of our armies by conscription is to be the permanent policy of the government, or whether we will again return to the mode adopted by the Provisional Government and the one adopted on all occasions by the Government of the United States from the days of the revolution to the period of our separation. The late law was hastened through Congress at its last session upon the plea of absolute and overruling necessity, but no such plea can be urged now. The President and Secretary of War, both indicate clearly in their recent communications to Congress, that there is no present or immediate necessity for this call for additional troops. I am of opinion that we should make some provision for additional troops before we adjourn, but there is no reason for unnecessary haste. The original mode of authorizing the President to call upon the States for what troops were necessary to be raised, organized and officered by the State authority and State laws, is familiar to our people, and all such calls heretofore have been responded to promptly by all the States of the Confederacy. This new mode, by conscription, is highly distasteful to many, and tends to produce excitement and dissatisfaction with the government. It does not appear to be just to our citizens to coerce them into a service which they are willing to enter voluntarily; that because the citizen is between certain ages he is to be enrolled, willing or unwilling, without being informed that his country needs his services, and without any opportunity given him to tender them. In the debate on this subject, on yesterday, it was insisted by some gentlemen that there was no odium or disgrace in being a conscript; and, perhaps, there should not be, but public opinion has attached odium and disgrace to it, and each conscript feels that he is degraded by the manner in which he has been brought into the public service, and that he is doomed to receive the taunts of his fellow-soldiers who have been more fortunate in entering the service as volunteers. The Convention in my State very properly endeavored to put the conscript upon an equality with the volunteer as far as possible, by ordaining that each conscript should receive from the State the like bounty with the volunteer, of fifty dollars. In my State we have a law authorizing the Governor to respond to any call for troops by the President during the war, and upon such requisition it is the duty of the Governor to cause to be ordered out each regiment of the militia, and if the necessary number of volunteers cannot be obtained, to cause a draft for the remainder.

This appears to be the true and just mode of raising troops. Give the citizen the opportunity of volunteering, and if he will not, then draft. The government has a right to call for the services of all her citizens, and even their blood, if necessary, to sustain its honor and safety; but in doing so, the rights, the interest, honor and character of the citizen should be observed and respected as far as possible. I am not opposed to this call for additional troops, but to the proposed mode of raising them [illegible] is necessary to call for three hundred thousand men, I will vote for my State furnishing her proportion as soon as any other State in the Confederacy. But, Mr. Chairman, I cannot vote for the extension of the conscript law, so as to embrace all of our citizens over the age of thirty-five and under forty-five, for the reason that I do not believe that we have the constitutional power to pass such a law; and if we had, I would not surrender the authority which the Constitution gives the several States over their militia to the Executive Department of the Confederate government. Let the States retain the power and authority over their militia, which is retained and reserved in the Constitution for their own security and safety of their citizens.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, (Republican) 17th.

One of the most dismal and discouraging pictures of the war is that developed officially in the Senate on Wednesday. These facts have already been laid before the public through our columns; but now that they are officially promulgated they must strike the loyal people with double force. The army of the Potomac was originally 230,000 strong. Prior to the 5th of April, according to the testimony of the Assistant Secretary of War, Tucker, McClellan had 120,000 men at Yorktown. Subsequently, Franklin's division, 12,000; McCalls division, 10,000; 11,000 from Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, and Shield's division, 5,000 were sent to him, making a total of 158,000. General Meigs and Wadsworth testified that McClellan had all he asked for. Only nineteen regiments were left to guard Washington. The correspondent of the 'Commercial' telegraphs that the responsibility for Ball's Bluff is divided between Stone and McClellan; yet Stone was sent to Fort Warren, while McClellan has been suffered to hold in his hands the destinies of this great nation.

It is known that the President said, on his return from James river, that McClellan could account for only half the men sent to him. Of the 158,000 brave men he had upon the Peninsula, only 85,000 were effective when the battles commenced, and when he finally landed on James river, only 60,000 could be mustered for active duty. Thus from the time he landed at Yorktown to the beginning of the great battles he lost, it seems, in various ways, 78,000, and between the landing and the close of the seven day's fighting 98,000 out of the 158,000 had been killed, had died in the swamps, or had by sickness been rendered unfit for service. These are the facts, as they are now before the country. The picture, we repeat, is the most dismal and discouraging that could be presented. It is sickening to think that the finest army the world ever saw should have been thus sacrificed and nothing accomplished.

These developments relieve Secretary Stanton from the charges made against him by the partisans of a general, who has in less than a year lost nearly 100,000 out of 230,000 men, without accomplishing anything; leaving the rebels stronger and the government weaker in Eastern Virginia than they were six months ago. And we have authority for saying that Secretary Stanton stands higher with the President now than at any previous time; sad experience having made plain the wisdom of the policy and the plans that he favored. The people who have been misled by a blind or unscrupulous press will not be slow to do justice to Mr. Stanton. He will rise higher in the estimation of the loyal people from the gross and undeserved abuse which has been heaped upon him

In view of the facts presented, it is not strange that the people should demand a new war policy. It would be strange, indeed, it would be criminal, if the voice of the people did not rattle in thunder tones around the ears of the President for new men to direct affairs in the field, and new measures to govern the conduct of the war.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

That the importation of guns, ammunition and army stores into Southern ports is beneficial to us cannot be denied. We owe much of the efficiency of our military forces to supplies of the above indispensable articles which have been received from abroad by numerous arrivals of steamers in our harbors which have "run the blockade," as the phrase is. By this means we have to a considerable extent been enabled to operate in the field with the brilliancy of success that has marked all the pitched battles we have been engaged in.

But this business of running the blockade, which during the first year of the war was conducted as to be of the greatest profit to the Confederate cause, and of the least gain to the Yankees, has assumed of late a somewhat opposite character, and, as it is now pursued, promises to be more advantageous to our enemy than to ourselves, unless it can be kept in its proper limits. We have been frequently struck in the last few months with the fact that a large majority of captures by the blockading vessels have been of *outward* bound steamers, with cargoes of cotton, whilst it has been very rarely that an *inward* bound one was seized.

Nassau is now one of the busiest commercial towns on the South Atlantic waters, and has been made so by the circumstance of its extremely advantageous position as a neutral port, being equally convenient to New York, Savannah, Charleston and Liverpool. It has become, therefore, the centre of a vast contraband trade not only between Europe and the South, but between the latter and the North. The Yankees want cotton just as much as we want arms, munitions, &c., with which vessels that run into Southern harbors are nearly all loaded. The blockaders know this, and they know also that a cargo of COTTON in New York or Boston is worth at least five times more than a cargo of foreign goods. Hence it is, we believe, that *inward*-bound vessels are allowed to run the blockade in numerous instances in order that they may load with cotton and then be captured when they come out. This seems to us to be an almost irresistible inference from the fact we have stated, that most of the captures lately have been of steamers attempting to run to Europe freighted with cotton. Moreover, there is strong reason to believe that many articles are shipped regularly from New York and Boston to Nassau for reshipment to Charleston, Wilmington, Savannah and Mobile, there to be auctioned off on Nassau account, *sub rosa*, at the enormous prices now paid for almost every description of goods, payable in Confederate money, which is instantly invested in cotton that is pretty sure to find its way through the blockading fleet to Nassau, whence it goes in a Yankee bottom to New York or Boston, where it brings nearly as enormous prices as the goods auctioned off in Charleston. Thus the Northern adventurer, if he succeeds in getting his goods safely to Charleston and his cotton to Nassau, realizes two immense profits from his enterprise—enough to tempt the cupidity of such Mammon worshippers as Yankee capitalists into the wholesale contraband operations which are evidently going on their account in the Bahama waters. Whoever will examine the auction catalogues of goods publicly sold in Charleston or Wilmington, will discover many articles of obviously Northern manufacture, and which were evidently shipped from a Northern port.

Now, if this be the true state of things, it is plain that the South is more injured than benefited by the safe arrival in her ports of these cargoes from Nassau, and we think that the government ought to do something to remedy the evil. As long as the Yankees can get our cotton the war will continue; and, therefore every avenue through which they can collusively procure it from our coast should be sealed up. We are sorry to think that there are men in the South—yes, even in Charleston—who will sell their cotton to the agents of speculators, although they may know that it will find its way to Boston *via* Nassau. We have no objection to steamers direct from *Europe*, loaded with what our army and people absolutely need, running the blockade, nor have we any objection to such steamers doing the same thing upon their *return to Europe* with whatever cargoes they may be filled with. It is this trade through *Nassau* between the South and *New York* that we take exception to, and having expressed our views of it, we hope that something will be done to put a stop to it.—*Petersburg Express.*

DARING EXPLOIT OF A PRIVATE.

We have just received information of a gallant exploit of a private in Gen Forrest's command. Mr. Jeremiah Warren, a member of Capt. Spiller's old company of cavalry, now commanded by Lieut. Havron, while hunting his horse near McMinnville, on the 4th inst., was suddenly warned by a friend that the Yankees were thick in the neighborhood, and that three of them were immediately in advance of him. Our hero being unarmed, borrowed a shot gun from his informant and quickly advanced alone upon his antagonists. Discovering two of them, he dashed upon them on foot at double quick, demanding an instant surrender, which, after some show of resistance, was complied with unconditionally. He instantly disarmed his prisoners, and placing them before him, marched them along the road until he found the third, who, believing the whole party to be his friends, was surprised and also captured. Our hero, not stopping to look for his horse, thought it best to make sure of his captives, so he set out at once for Chattanooga, where he arrived safely after three days march, and delivered his prisoners to Gen. Maney, who highly complimented his coolness and courage. The prisoners belonged to the 35th Indiana regiment, and are now in the Guard House at Chattanooga. Warren came up the road a day or two ago in search of his command. *He has not yet found his horse*

Warren lives in Jackson county, Alabama, the county that has given Mitchell so much trouble.—*Knoxville Register.*

EXTENSION OF THE CONSCRIPT LAW.

It will be seen from a perusal of President Davis' Message, copied on our first page, that the President is in favor of so amending the Conscript law as to embrace those between the ages of 35 and 45 although he does not consider it probable that the emergencies will require their enrolment. Whether Congress will adopt the recomendation of the President, and amend the Conscript law in this particular, we think very doubtful. Our information from Richmond leads us to believe that the feeling in Congress is adverse to such amendment; and we hope that nothing but a conviction of the indispensable necessity of such an extention of the Conscript law will induce Congress to pass it. While we readily admit that almost anything is preferable to subjugation by the Yankees, we have the evidence all around us sufficient to convince any one that at least the central and Western portions of North Carolina cannot spare the withdrawal of much more of the productive labor from the agricultural interests of the country. Corn, wheat and various products of the farm, are just as essential in sustaining the war, as soldiers. Men cannot fight without something to eat and wear; and here in this part of the Confederacy, where there are but few slaves to till the farms, if all the white men from 18 to 45 years of age are called in the war, there will not be enough left to raise a support for the women and children, leaving the provisioning of the army out of the question. In communities where the larger portion of the work of the farm is performed by slaves, it is very different. We only speak of the condition of the country around us. And we know that many farms, even with the present number of men withdrawn for the army, cannot be properly worked. Extend the Conscript law so as to embrace all those under 45, and the farming interests would suffer much greater. We repeat, the pruning is necessary as the sword and the musket, in defence of our liberties. We can get provisions outside of our Confederacy,—[illegible] wage the plow, and we are subjugated to [illegible] to subsist the women and children at home, and the army in the field.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

GEN. HUGER.

Our readers are aware that this officer has been severely censured on account of his conduct in the Roanoke Island affair, the surrender of Norfolk, at the battle of Seven Pines, and the late battles on the Chickahominy. We have been inclined to think those censures just, but the publication of his correspondence in reference to the evacuation of Norfolk shows that he was opposed to that blunder, and in no wise chargable with it. We cannot rid ourselves of the belief that the evacuation of Norfolk and the consequent destruction of the Merrimack, was one of the severest calamities which has befallen the Confederacy. The War and Navy Departments and the government are responsible for this unwise, premature and damaging evacuation. The correspondence shows that Gen. Huger was opposed to it. In his letter to Gen. Lee, dated May 3rd, 1862, he says:

"I also recieved yesterday, Gen. Johnston's letter of May 1st, the substance of which you telegraph to the Secretary of War last evening. My idea is, that abandoning this place is abandoning Virginia, and it would be better to sacrifice every man of us in its defence than to give it up."

The loss of Roanoke Island we have always believed was more chargeable to the inefficiency of our State authorities first, and subsequently to the incompetency, short sightedness and indifference to North Carolina of the then Secretary of War, Mr. Benjamin, than to Gen. Huger. When the history of all facts of this war comes out, it will no doubt be found that the blunders committed in managing it for the first fifteen months, are more chargeable to the official heads, as was clearly shown in the case of Gen. A. S. Johnston in the evacuation of Bowling Green and the loss of Fort Donelson and Nashville, than in the officers whose duty it was simply to execute their orders.

Raleigh Standard.

"AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY."

We have just seen a startling evidence of the injury inflicted upon the cause and upon the character of North Carolina, by the system of electioneering against Col. Vance by some of the papers opposed to him. A letter from a highly respectable North Carolina officer in Richmond to a friend in this place has been shown to us, in which the following incident is related. Being, for the time, officer of the guard in charge of the Yankee officers, he heard one of them, a Major, in conversation with another, mention North Carolina. He thereupon joined them, and found that the Major was asserting that the North Carolina election had turned upon the question of a reconstruction of the Union! and that the election of Col. Vance was a decision in favor of re-union!! He endeavored to convince them of the utter groundlessness of such a notion, and of the undying hate of North Carolina towards the old Union. But his arguments were of no avail; for, said the Major, "I have in my pocket a copy of the——————[naming a North Carolina paper bitterly opposed to Col. Vance,] in which this is affirmed to be the point in the contest.

We withold the name of the paper, for our object is not to prejudice any paper but to point out the mischevious effects of such a system of electioneering. The Major has been exchanged and has gone North with the paper in his pocket. Of course it will be used to revive the drooping spirits of the North, to encourage enlistments and to protract the war.

The facts may be implicitly relied on.

Fayetteville Observer.

A GOOD ONE.—We have been told a very good anecdote of a lady living in Williamson county, Tennessee, which will bear giving to the public. As the story runs, some half dozen Federal officers rode up to her house one evening and asked to be furnished dinner The lady replied that dinner was over, and that she was not able to cook another herself. The officers answered that she had several servant women about the house who could do the cooking. "No," replied the lady, "my negro women have all got above their business of late. They expect to marry Federal officers very soon, and I can do nothing with them." It is needless to say that the officers "skedadled" without further parley.—*Grenada Appeal.*

REMEDY FOR HOG CHOLERA.

The Hog Cholera, we regret to learn, is now making great ravages in some portions of George, and it is of vast importance to find a remedy. A friend tells us the following has been thoroughly tested in the region of the Altamaha river, and found to be an infalliable specific for, as well as against, the disease.—Wet some shelled corn in a basket with spirits of turpentine, and throw a handful of the corn to each hog every two or three days, for two or three times. Do not soak the corn in the spirits—simply wet it and it will dry immediately again, but leave the corn impregnated with the turpentine.—*Macon Telegraph.*

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
GOV. Z. B. VANCE.

Delivered in front of the Capitol, in Raleigh, September 8th, 1862.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Called by the voice the people of North Carolina, with an unanimity unparalelled in the history of our State, to assume the powers of Chief Magistrate in the midst of a revolution and war, I can but feel oppressed by a sense of the great weight of reponsibility which the oaths of office just administered by our respected Chief Justice, impose. Indeed, there is much before me, and the path of my duty must lead through anything but pleasant fields and beside still waters. To hold the helm during this great storm—to manage our increasing liabilities—to search out the talent and worth of the country, and bring it into the service of the State—to clothe, equip and organize our troops, and to do justice to merit on the field; might well appall the statesman with hair grown white in the public service. To confess my inability, and to say that I enter upon the task with trembling, would not be a customary affectation, but the simple truth. But, you will bear me witness that I sought not the position. I preferred that place in our armies which I held, as the one in which I could probably best serve my country. I could but say, however, that I would be content with the people's will, and would serve wherever their voice should assign me—and here have I been assigned. In return for this great expression of confidence, I can promise only that I bring a will and determination to the performance of my duties which no one can surpass.

Fellow-citizens, we have but the one great and all absorbing theme. The war which we are fighting for our liberties and independence, is indeed the sea which receives our every stream of thought. How it was produced, whether it could have been avoided, and upon whose shoulders rests the blame, it were worse than idle *now* to enquire. At the proper time it was discussed, and every argument, pro and con, was given to the people. Suffice it to say, that it was forced upon us by a dominant and encroaching majority, and is evidently but the pent up fires of fanatical hatred which have been accumulating in the North for forty years. The government of the United States was a great confederation of independent communities, held together by a written compact called the constitution. Of this instrument the very life and soul was the great axiom "that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." To this the ancestors of those who now are shedding our blood, together with your forefathers, assented on the 4th of July, 1776, and the instrument in which they set it forth and pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to maintain it, has rendered their names immortal.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected by the votes of the North only, embracing among his supporters all of the fierce and fanatical enemies of slavery on the continent, several of these independent States which were slave-holding, refused their "consent" to an administration which threatened to destroy them. We, in North Carolina, after fair debate, resolved to wait and see, and to trust yet awhile longer to the safeguards of the Constitution. In the meantime, we implored the North to offer no violence, but to allow the people to resist secession by the only constitutional means given them—discussion and public opinion. Many Southern States followed our example. While thus honestly engaged, the mask was thrown off, and our souls were sickened with a proclamation from the President calling for 75,000 men to slaughter our Southern States into a "consent." A proportionate share of these troops was demanded of North Carolina, who were thus required, in defiance of the first principles of liberty, to step across the State line, and, hand in hand with the scum of Northern cities and the refuse of degradation, to cut the throats of our kindred and frends!

Then, and not till then, did controversy cease in North Carolina. Her sons and her daughters, of all shades of political opinion, from the mountain tops to the everlasting tides of the sea, shocked by the monstrous proposition, with a wondrous unanimity came forward to resist the despotic step. The delegates of her people in convention assembled, without one dissenting voice, ordained our separation from a government which had thus at one blow subverted the chief ends of its creation; and even before this thousands of our citizens had seized their arms and were rushing to the border to make good the patriotic resolve.

This is a brief history of our separation from the government of the United States. It was not a whim or sudden freak, but the deliberate judgment of our people. Any other course would have involved the deepest degradation, the vilest dishonor, and the direst calamity. We also, accepted with the act of all its inevitable consequences, a long and bloody war. We were not deceived either by the idea of "peaceable secession," or by vain and unmanly hopes of foreign protection. We were wide awake to all the results, and gallantly, gloriously have our people met them.

For seventeen months has this unequal war progressed; the many against the few, the powerful against the weak; and yet army after army, as the sands of the sea in numbers, led by the vaunted Napoleons, and armed from the workshops of Europe, have been hurled back from our Capital with slaughter and disgrace, by troops, in many cases ragged, barefooted and armed with the condemned muskets of the old government! According to their own reports 600,000 soldiers swarmed into our borders, desperate with fanaticism and lust-fired by confiscation laws; where are they now? How have we beaten them back? Skillful Generals and brave soldiers have undoubtedly fought our battles, but can we not recognise too the special favor of Heaven in our great deliverance? The bush has indeed burned with fire, but is not consumed, because of the presence of the Living God.

North Carolina has sent forth near 50,000 men, and can send many more. Are there any among us who faint or despair? Oh, my countrymen! have we any in our midst who still look back to the flesh pots of vassalage, and for the sake of peace, would leave their children a heritage of shame, to feed upon the bitter husks of subjugation? Is there yet a man in the gallant historic State of North Carolina, so imbedded in political dogmas as to be unmindful of the claims of his country—as not to hear the great blows which are shaking the continent, for him and his children? If so, let me beg of him to judge of the fate that awaits us if vanquished, by the manner in which our enemies are waging this war as they say, "for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is." Let him behold the mournful processions of gray-haired men, women and little children, in our sister State Virginia, thrust out of their homes, because they would not take the oath of allegiance, wandering with weary feet and bleeding hearts into homeless exile; let him see the burning homes and desolate fields which mark the track of their armies; the murder of unarmed citizens, and in some instances, of little boys; the threats against the chastity of our sisters in New Orleans; the well authenticated murder of prisoners taken in battle; and lastly, the attempt to arm brigades of African slaves against us, in whose hands our mothers and sisters would find murder indeed a messenger of relief! If all this should fail to arouse his soul to resistance, then indeed is he dead to every sense of shame, and deaf to his country's voice.

To prosecute this war with success, there is quite as much for our people as for our soldiers to do. One of the most vital elements of our success is harmony. On this great issue of existence itself, let there, I pray you, be no dissenting voice in our borders. Let the names and watchwords which once divided us, devide us no more forever. Let a new order of things take place, and whilst the contest lasts, at least, let us see nothing, hear nothing, know nothing but our country and its sufferings.

Congress in April last, passed an act of conscription, whereby all able-bodied men, with certain exceptions, between the ages of 18 and 35 years are enrolled for military duty—Many of you thought it harsh and unconstitutional; it *was* harsh, and *may have* been unconstitutional, though many of our ablest statesmen thought not. To stop *now* to argue it could only produce the gratest mischief, for the reason that it has already been executed upon at least four fifths of those subject to it. However objectionable in its conception, let us at least, be just and impartial in its execution. But I am sure that if every man who has his country's good at heart, but knew of the necessity which existed at the time, he would render it a cheerful obedience. Within five weeks of the date of its passage, one hundred and forty seven of our best trained and victorious regiments would have been disbanded and scattered to their homes. And this during the very darkest days in the history of the war.—Fort Donnelson and Nashville had fallen; Gen. Halleck with an overwhelming and victorious army, followed by a vast fleet of iron clad boats, was pressing into the very heart of the South; the great and magnificently equipped army of McClellan, was in the act of springing, as a tiger, upon Richmond; and to make his success doubly sure, was waiting for this very thing of disbanding our regiments; Roanoke Island and Newbern with all their dependencies on our coast were in possession of the enemy, as was much of South-Carolina and Georgia,—just imagine the result! The Confederate government having failed to provide in time for this terrible emergency, utter ruin was at the door and *must be* averted; the law was passed, and the country was saved. It fell hardest upon the patriotic soldiers in the field—they had already served twelve months, most of them without furloughs, & they looked forward and counted the days, slowly revolving as they seemed, to the time when they should see home and all that was dear to them. Sorely were they disappointed, but how did they behave? Resist the law, as with arms in their hands and doubting its constitutionality, they could have done? No, indeed; they swallowed down their bitter sorrow, they dismissed all hopes of seeing their homes and families, grasped their muskets and set again their resolute faces toward the flashing of the guns. God bless them for it! An exhibition of purer patriotism has not been seen on the continent, and our government can never sufficiently appreciate it.

I remember, with a thrill of pride, the conduct of the gallant men I so lately was honored by commanding. They too, were discontented, and spoke loudly and bitterly against the harshness of the law. I called them together and simply laid before them the necessities of their country, and appealed to their patriotism to sustain it; I made them no promises, held out no hopes; I even told them that though they were promised furloughs by the law, they would not get them; that there was nothing before them but fighting and suffering. They quietly dispersed to their quarters, and in four hours the regiment was reorganized for the war! This will answer for a history of our whole army.

If they who went out first, and have suffered and bled from the beginning, could thus submit, oh! cannot those who have so far reposed in peace in their protected homes, give the remainder of their time to their country? Our brave regiments have had their ranks thinned by death and disease; will you not all go cheerfully to their help? They have struggled for you, and now you are needed to struggle with them. Let the law be executed impartially upon *all*, rich and poor, high and low.

Any proposition for the further increase of our army should, and under our present prosperous circumstances, might safely be treated with more deliberation, and that method sought out which would be most acceptable to the people. Then let those of us who remain at home, bend every energy to the task of clothing and feeding our defenders in the field, and providing for their wives and children.—They should constitute our first care. All the fruits of the earth should be saved most carefully, retrenchment and reform should begin in our households, and extend to everything public and private. Now is the time for an imitation of that heroic self denial by which our mothers of the first revolution rendered their names worthy of a bright place in history, and doubt not we shall see, as we have seen examples in North Carolina that will put our boasted manhood to shame.

Fellow-citizens, there are also other dangers beset us, besides those which come from the foe.—Bloody revolutions have necessarily a chaotic tendency. Yielding ourselves up gradually to martial law—accustoming ourselves by slow degrees to submit to the exercise of arbitrary powes in our military leaders and looking with less and less concern upon the disordered morals which a state of war always must produce, we may endanger both civil liberty and the frame-work of society. The time-honored principle in the charter of our liberties, "that the military should be subordinate to the civil authorities," should still be honored and maintained. It should never be departed from except in cases of most obvious and undeniable public necessity, when the safety of the State would otherwise be imperilled. It was won through centuries of strife by our English, and re-baptized in the blood of our American ancestors. Exorbitant grants of power, to any man or set of men, are dangerous in the extreme. The generations of the earth have seen but one Washington, and the sun may pursue his great journey among the stars for many centuries, before his counterpart is seen among the sons of men.—The Judge, the Magistrate and the Sheriff should travel regularly the path of their accustomed duties, and all respect and obedience yielded them—a custom for which the good name of North Carolina has become proverbial. Let all the complicated machinery of the law, with the numberless auxiliary organizations of society be kept in unremitting action. Beware of infringements thereon under the pleaof *necessity*; none has ever been found so plausible and specious by which to rob the people of their liberties. It is the complacent excuse of the despot the world over. The *people* must keep watch at this post. Their officers are responsible to them, and must be held to a strict account. So far as I am concerned, next to the preservation of the State itself, I shall regard it my sacred, paramount duty to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of all his rights and liberties.

Most assuredly nothing can be done by our rulers unless we give them a cordial and hearty support. I beg it at your hands, fellow-citizens, in the great task which you have set before me, as I shall render it most cheerfully to those by whom it is expected of me. Without it, I shall be utterly powerless. Yet that slavish subserviency to those in power, which injures both giver and recipient, is to be avoided and despised. I shall need true friends, manly friends who will both warn and censure, as well as praise when it is due, and with such shall find my labors lightened and the path of duty less difficult.

We have every reason to believe that the great heart of the people of North Carolina is deeply devoted to this struggle. None in the Confederacy have made greater sacrifices to maintain it, and, I am convinced their patriotism will not fail. Our intrepid and heroic soldiers in our sister States, though prised with a grudging spirit and often overlooked or quite slandered, have yet borne our standards with undying glory in the front of every deadly charge, and death has spread no feast to which they have not sat down by hundreds. The spirit of our glorious women has exceeded, if possible, the gallantry of our soldiers in the field. Gag laws, test oaths, and sedition ordinances, have, thank God, been uncalled for; and mob violence, that dangerous offspring of revolution, has been equally repressed by the conservatism of our people. To continue this happy and commendable state of things, let all good citizens exert themselves.

Fellow-citizens, the future depends on ourselves. The skies are radiant with the signs of promise, if we do but hold faithful to the great work we have undertaken. Our victorious Generals are everywhere driving our enemies before them, and the vast armies which invaded us at the beginning of the year, have melted away like frost before the steady valor of our troops, until six hundred thousand men are called for to replace them. Let them come too, and fear them not,—with shot, shell and bayonet, a free people will welcome them to the bloody graves of their predecessors. The womb of the future, I am confident, holds for us a bright and glorious destiny. The boundaries of our young Republic, as we hope to see them established, embrace the fairest and noblest portions of the temperate zone. Innumerable miles of great inland navigable waters; a mighty sweep of sea coast indented with magnificent bays and harbors; the unrivalled production of the leading commercial staple of the earth as a basis of public credit; a soil adapted to the successful cultivation of almost every article necessary to the comfort and convenience of man, embraced in an area of 950,000 square miles; abounding with materials for a great navy, commercial and warlike; inexhaustible mines of iron, copper, coal, and all the valuable metals; unbounded facilities for building up great manufacteries on the streams of our mountains; a brave, intelligent and virtuous population, numbering eight millions with near four million slaves, a source of wealth incalculable; these constitute the unmistakable elements of a great nation. Beholding them, to what splendid visions do they not give rise, when peace, blessed peace and independence, shall have been won! Oh, my countrymen, let us resolve this day that they *shall be* won; that North Carolina, at least, shall not fail in the performance of her part; that the streams of precious blood with which our glorious sons have consecrated their names to immortality, shall *not* be a vain and unaccepted sacrifice, but through the valor and determination of those who survive, they shall be rendered efficacious to the salvation of the nation; and with hearts strong for the mighty task, and purposes united, we will give of our substance—give of our blood; we will toil and struggle, we will suffer and endure, through all the dreary watches of the night, until the day star of independence, flashing through the darkness in the east, shall fill the whole earth with his beams.

THE CARGO SALE AT WILMINGTON.

It is said that a large cargo sale at Charleston a few days ago was attended by many people who paid all sorts of prices for goods, which they could well afford to do, as they paid in counterfeit Confederate Treasury notes. The fraud was not discovered till after they had left, but they were followed and some of them brought back.

From the prices paid at Willmington on Thursday last it is reasonable to suppose that a similar operation was performed there, except as to the bringing back, of which we have not heard. A friend who attended the sale, but bought nothing—having only genuine notes to pay with—has shown us a Catalogue which he marked with the prices. We will state a few: Ginghams 1 20 a yard; Flannels 3 95; Thread 6 50 to 9 25; Calicoes 1 20 to 1 33; bleached Shirting 82 to 99 cents; Huckaback 90; Spool Thread 4 90 a dozen; Half Hose 11 50 a doz.; Expansion Skirts $1 33 a dozen; white linen Shirts 72 50 a dozen; MerinoDrawers 354 a dozen; do. Shirts $90, Pins 12 50 per pack of 12 papers; Tea 8 75 to 11 12; Copperas 1 51 a lb.; Letter Paper $39 50 a ream; folio post do. $50; note do. $16 50; Shoes $8 75; &c. &c.

There were about 300 lots sold, all in about two hours, and amount to about half a million of dollars. There was an immense crowd present, Jews and Gentiles, but mainly Jews, from all parts of the South.—*Exchange, Ga.*

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1862.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—President Davis has issued his proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 18th instant, to be observed throughout the Confederate States as a day of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the great mercies vouchsafed to our people, and more especialy for the triumph of our arms at Richmond and at Manassas. He calls upon the people every where to assemble at their respective places of worship, for this purpose.

☞ In this issue will be found detailed accounts of the late battles on the plains of Manassas. Such a series of battles have never occurred on this continent. Lee's army had marched, within a fortnight, 150 miles and fought four battles and sundry combats. The Yankees retreated towards Washington.

In addition to what appears elsewhere, Baltimore papers report the Yankee loss in the battle of Friday to be not less than 8000 killed and wounded. Of Saturday's fight the Baltimore American says: "The advantage remained with the rebels," and the Sun styles it an "utter rout" of the Yankees. Their losses up to Friday night were estimated at 17,000. Gens. Buford, Hatch, Taylor and Patrick were killed. Gens. Shuck, Tower, Kearney and Seigel severely wounded. Col. Fletcher Webster, son of the late Daniel Webster, was killed.

The Baltimore American has a list of more than 150 Yankee officers killed.

The enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, in the battles of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, was estimated by our generals, after a survey of the field, at between 18 and 20,000. Thousands of the enemy's wounded were on Monday evening lying on the field just where they had fallen.

In comparison with that of the enemy, our loss is almost miraculously small. Our wounded, it is said by those who have had the best opportunities of judging, will number between 6 an 7000; while our loss in killed will not exceed 600. The great majority of the wounds received by our men are said to be slight.

THE INAUGURATION.—On Monday last, Col. Z. B. Vance was inaugurated as Governor of this State, to serve until the 1st day of January, 1865.

Raleigh was crowded with visitors to witness this interesting ceremony, and long before the appointed time, a large concourse of people assembled in front of the western portico of the Capital, the place happily chosen for the accommodation of the thousands of persons present. The oaths of office were administered by Chief Justice Pearson. On the stand, with Gov. Vance were ex-Governors Clark, Swain, Morehead and Manly, and the Chief Justice with his associate Judges, Battle and Manly.

The 26th Regimental Band (Vance's old Regiment) enlivened the occasion with excellent music.

The crowded state of our columns, forbids any comments on Gov. Vance's most excellent Inaugural address, and we can only bespeak for it a careful perusal.

FAINT HOPES OF PEACE.—We see an article going the rounds of the papers, stating that a late number of the New York Times has an article whose tone is that of disappointment and sorrow, and says: "If the combined armies of McClellan, Burnside and Pope, are defeated, then we for one are for a settlement." We have no doubt the people of the North are getting tired of the war, and hope they will soon speak out and demand peace on honorable terms to the South.

It is reported that secret peace-meetings are held nightly in the city of New York; and if the statement we published last week, in regard to reaction in New York, be true, we may hail these indications as the harbingers of better times.

We are, however, fearful that the end is not yet.

☞ The Salisbury Watchman draws attention to some 80 Government mules which have been in Salisbury for several months, with eight negroes attending to them, "eating their heads off;" and to the large quantity of Government bacon spoiling at that place, and other matters.

We understand large quantities of army stores have been accumulating at various other points on the line of the Railroad, for want of transportation. More bacon had better been left among the people if transportation could not be had, who could have made better use of it, instead of being "food for worms," as much of it now is.

☞ Major John C. Booth, Commandant of the Arsenal at Fayetteville, died on Saturday morning last. He was born in Macon, Ga., and a graduate of West Point.

The 21st Regiment.

"Any news from the 21st Regiment?" is the question asked us daily since the late battles on Manassas Plains. There are many rumors afloat, but we have not been able to trace them to any authentic source. The Regiment is reported to have suffered severely, and if any thing reliable reaches us, our readers shall have the benefit of it at the earliest possible date.

In the battle on Friday, the 29th ult.,—Fulk, of Co. F, was killed; Wm. H. Thomas, Co. D, was wounded in the hand; John Vaughn Co. I, in the shoulder, and Kingsbury in the thigh. Lieut. Shepperd was also slightly wounded, and we learn Samuel Waugh seriously. These are all the names mentioned, but many others are reported killed and wounded. Capt. Wilson, of Yadkin is also reported wounded in the leg and arm, and Capt. Shore mortally wounded in the lungs.

LATER.—Since the above, we have been kindly furnished with a copy of a letter received by Wm. Barrow, Esq., from his brother, at Gordonsville, who obtained his information from Martin Sprinkle, a wounded member of the Regiment. We give a list of the killed and wounded, mentioned in the letter.

Killed.—Col. S. Fulton, Lt. D. P. Jackson, Capt. King, Lt. Tuttle, Lt. Owen, B. B. Copeland, —— Shutts, H. Clemmons and A. Z. Butner. Lt. Hazlip reported killed.

Wounded.—Maj. Graves, Lt. John Miller, (hand off and captured,) Elijah Linville, (mortally,) Lt. G. Clayton, Green Newsom, M. Sprinkle and Lt. Patterson, (leg broke.)

Five color-bearers are said to have fallen at their posts.

R. A. Barrow and A. Alspaugh missing. Capt. Pfohl's Artillery company we learn did good service.

We learn that the Conscripts from Stokes, Surry and Forsyth, were at Gordonsville, drilling. Some sickness is reported amongst them, mostly mumps, measles, and colds, but none are dangerously ill.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—In the Senate, the bill discharging Minors was indefinitely postponed.

The bill extending the Conscription passed the Senate 20 to 22, substantially as follows:

That the President is authorized to call out for three year's service, unless the war is sooner ended, all white male persons who are residents of the Confederate States between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and who are not legally exempt; the President to exercise his discretion in suspending the law in localities where its operation may not be politic.

The House has not yet acted on the bill.

☞ The rumor that Gen. Ewell died of his wounds, is not true. He is improving. The death of Gen. McClellan is not credited. It is also rumored that Gen Burnside and staff have been captured and are now prisoners in Richmond, which we are inclined to doubt.

It is also reported that the Yankees are evacuating Nashville, and have surrendered Cumberland Gap.

DRY WEATHER.—The weather still continues dry, and vegetation is nearly *burnt up*.

JOHN ROSS ARRESTED.—A letter from Leavenworth, Kansas, to the Northern press, states that the Yankee troops have occupied the capital of the Cherokee Nation, and made John Ross a prisoner. He has recently, pursuant to a treaty made with our government, issued a call for the Cherokees able to bear arms to take service as soldiers for the Confederacy.

NORTHERN NEWS.

The latest Northern papers have interesting news. In Baltimore there is much excitement in view of the successes of the Confederate arms. Seven persons had been committed to prison for "treason," one of them being charged with drinking the health of Stonewall Jackson, and another, a female, for cheering for Jeff Davis. About five regiments a day are passing through to Washington. Among those who went through Friday were the 18th Maine, of which Vice President Hamlin's son is major, and 38th Massachusetts. The latter was *not uniformed*. The famous New York 7th regiment had broken up camp on Federal Hill, and gone home to New York. The draft in Pennsylvania and Maryland has been postponed until the 15th inst. Great "war meetings" were held in New York and Boston on the 27th. At the former, the 69th New York regiment were present, headed by Gen. Corcoran. They had been sent from Washington to create a sensation. In Boston speeches were made by Edward E ertt, Robt. C Winthrop and other "patriots." The frigate New Ironsides has arrived at Fortress Monroe.—Ex-Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has joined a company as a private at Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md. D A. Mahoney, of the Dubuque Herald, who was arrested for treason, was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 3d Iowa district. The massacres by the Indians in the West still continue.

DIED:

In this place, on the 5th of September, EVA C. MARTIN, daughter of Dr. Sam'l and Virlinda Martin, aged 2 years, 11 months and 21 days.

In this place, on the 7th inst., CHARLES CARRICK CRIST, infant son of J. R. and M. R. Crist, aged 3 years and 10 months,—less 5 days.

In Richmond, on the 18th of July last, from the effects of a wound received in battle, JOHN A. HEATH, aged about 23 years, son of the late Rowe Heath, Esq.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE WEST.

The following was received from Gen. Kirby Smith at Knoxville on the 5th September:

"We had three fights on the 30th, near Richmond, Kentucky. The enemy was completely routed. Gen. Nelson is wounded in the thigh. Gen. Miller killed.—About 3 000 prisoners, including Gen. Mason and staff, captured, together with all their artillery and small arms, wagons, &c. Our loss was small."

It is estimated that the loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and missing, is some 10,000; while ours will not reach more than from 300 to 500 killed and wounded.

It is reported that Gen. Smith had reached Covington and Newport, just opposite and in shelling distance of Cincinnati. A demand had been made for the surrender of that city, the authorities being allowed two hours to determine. The Mayor asked four hours, which was granted.

Gen. Smith, in response to enquiries, informed the citizens that private property would be respected, but all United States property must be delivered up.

Business has been entirely suspended in Cincinnati, and Martial Law proclaimed.

It is generally believed in Richmond that the forces under command of Gens. Jackson, Longstreet and A. P. Hill, had crossed the Potomac near Leesburg. It was reported that Gen. Jackson had reached the Relay House in Maryland.

A fleet of gunboats had been ordered up the Potomac to protect the city.

From the West the news is every way encouraging, but we have just space to give the following telegraphic dispatch recieved on Monday last:

RICHMOND, VA, Sept. 8.—Official information has been received here of the evacuation of Alabama by the Yankees. They are rapidly falling back from all points in middle Tennessee to Nashville.

The news from Virginia has inspirited Gen. Bragg's army with a spirit which will prove invincible.

The morning papers assert that three divisions of Gen. Lee's army have crossed the Potomac. The report is believed here, but no official information of the fact has been received.

ATTACK ON THE TOWN OF WASHINGTON.

Some 500 of our troops made an attack upon the Yankees in the town of Washington, on Saturday morning just before day break. They succeeded in driving the Yankees with some loss (how much is not known) from the town, and held it for three hours, when the enemy's gunboats compelled our troops to retire. The only fruit of this expedition was the capture of three pieces of artillery which our men succeeded in bringing off. The casualties on our side numbered between 30 and 40, of whom four were killed outright. Capt. Booth, of the 2nd Cavalry, was shot through the lungs, and it is believed he cannot survive his wound. The expedition failed in its chief object, which was the surprise of the town and capture of a great many runaway negroes who were harboured in it. Some traitorous rascal apprised the Yankees of the intended assault upon the town, and the negroes were moved off.—*Raleigh Register.*

EXECUTION OF A DESERTER.

A correspondent of the LaGrange (Ga) Reporter, gives the following account of the execution of a deserter near Richmond, on the 12th inst.

To day we had quite an exciting time in our usually quiet brigade (Ripley's.) A soldier by the name of Hogan, belonging to the First North Carolina Regiment was convicted of desertion and sentenced to be shot. About nine o'clock the brigade formed three sides of a hollow square, one side being left open for the execution. On that side were twenty four men—under Captain Winn, Co. K, 4th Georgia—twelve of whom were armed. The unarmed twelve took the arms into the woods and loaded them, six with balls and six with blank cartridges. They then returned and handed the loaded rifles to the other twelve, none of whom knew which were loaded with balls—Finally, a wagon passed into the square with a coffin, followed by another one with the prisoner, escorted by a detachment of cavalry. The prisoner, in his shirt sleeves, jumbed out of the wagon with so light a step and so bold an appearance that we all wondered if he could be the doomed man. A gentleman dressed in black (supposed to have been the chaplain) spoke a few words to him. His hands were then pinioned behind his back, and he was hoodwinked. While passing the "shooting detail" he said: "Don't shoot at my head; aim at my heart, and make quick work." He was then carried about ten steps in front of his executioners, where he knelt a few seconds; then arose and seemed to listen to the reading of his sentance; after which he spoke with a clear voice—there was no trembling—as follows:—"Gentlemen, you now see an Irishman on the ground of execution with a brave heart. May God save my soul out of this dirty body! He then knelt again; the commands, "ready, aim, fire! were given, and Hogan was no more.—He was instantly killed by five balls lodging in his left breast. He died like a brave man not fearing death.

Wendell Phillips, of Boston, the abolitionist, is said to be strongly opposed to enlistments for the war, and abuses Gen. McClellan. He is in favor of a division of the States to get rid of slavery.

NOTICE.—All parties who have been purchasing Guns for the Confederate States by authority from Maj. W. S. Ashe, will cease their purchases on and after the 1st of September next, and as soon as possible thereafter, will send their accounts to the undersigned at Wilmington, N. C.

All arms in their possession will be boxed and directed to me at this place—notifying me of their shipment and sending R. R. Receipt for the same—taking care to put their names on the outside of the box. All orders on Maj. Ashe or myself must be presented for payment. L. H. DEROSSET,
Ord. A'gt C. S. A.

☞ Papers in the State will copy twice and send bill for this and the other advertisement to me immediately.
August, 1862. 18:2w.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.
R. L. HEGE.
Salem April 29th, 1862. 52-3m-pd

CASTOR OIL for sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

THE VICTORY AT MANASSAS!

PARTICULARS AS FAR AS RECEIVED.

RICHMOND, Sept. 3.—Passengers by the Central railroad, now almost our only source of information from our armies at Manassas brought down with them yesterday evening no well authenticated intelligence from the great battle of last Saturday. At the time of their leaving Gordonsville it had been telegraphed thither from Rapidan station, that participants, in the battle had arrived at the latter place, bringing intelligence of the death of Siegel, the mortal wounding of Gens. Pope and McDowell, and the capture by our army of 7 or 9000 prisoners. This is all we could gain of a later date than Thursday, the 28th.

But among th passengers were several gentlemen who participated in the fight of Thursday. From them we have the first intelligent, though neither full nor satisfactory, account of the locality of the great three days' battle, and the positions occupied respectively by the opposing forces. The battle was fought on the plains of Manassas, our forces occupying the identical positions occupied by the enemy at the beginning of the ever memorable battle of the 21st of July, 1861, and the enemy occupying the position held by us on that occasion.

On Monday, Gen. A. P. Hill moved down from Salem along the Manassas Gap railroad, and on Tuesday took possession of Manassas Junction, capturing several hundred prisoners and eight or ten guns. Gen. Ewell followed, and Gen. Taliaferro, commanding Jackson's old division, followed Ewell. Gen. Taliaferro reached Manassas Wednesday evening just as the troops of Ewell and Hill were evacuating that position and falling back towards Bull Run in the direction of Centreville. Gen. Taliaferro occupied Manassas, and made a show of throwing out heavy pickets towards the enemy, who was at Bristow station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, five miles distant, in a southwesterly direction; but shortly after night fall, calling in his pickets, he also fell back towards Centreville, and took a position near Groveton, where he remained all night. His position was to the right of Gens. Hill and Ewell. At dawn the next (Thursday) morning, occasional reports of cannon and musketry begun to be heard towards the left, which were kept up at intervals until evening. Still no enemy had yet been seen on the portion of the field occupied by Taliaferro's division. But about 5 o'clock P. M., they were suddenly borne down upon by several heavy columns of the enemy, numbering, it was estimated, 20,000 men. The fight was opened on both sides with artillery; at first at long range, but gradually the enemy drew up his batteries to our lines. By 6 o'clock the distance between the combatants had been reduced to musket range, and the fight along the whole line of Taliaferro's, Ewell's and Hill's divisions became general. The enemy fought with great obstinacy, being inspired, it is thought, by the supposition that they had caught Jackson in small force, and had an opportunity of crushing him. But as often as they charged our lines they were driven back with thinned ranks without being able to move us from our position. Finally, night closed over the scene, and the enemy retired from the conflict. The battle was, however, kept up until 9 o'clock by the artillerists. Our men rested on their position that night, and on Friday morning moved forward a mile in the direction of the enemy.

Our loss in this battle is estimated at between 800 and 1000 killed and wounded. The enemy's is known to have been more than double that number. We note the few casualties that have come to our knowledge. Gen. Taliaferro was struck three times in the beginning of the action, in the foot, neck and arm. The two first were very slight, but the last a painful though not dangerous wound. The General, continued in command until the close of the action. Gen. Ewell was shot through the knee with a Minie ball. The bones were so badly shattered as, in the opinion of his surgeons, to render amputation necessary.

Maj. Lawson Botts, of the 22d Virginia, received a dangerous, but, it is thought, not a mortal wound.

Maj. Terry of Wytheville, was shot through the arm, Capt. Fulton through the neck, and Lieut Luke through the shoulder; all severe wounds. Capt. A. V. Scott of the 23d Virginia was badly shot in the arm.

Col. Neff, of the 33d Virginia, was killed

Maj. May of the 12th Virginia, was killed, and Lieut. Skinner, of the 1st Virginia, mortally wounded.

The wounded have all been removed to hospitals established near Aldie, in the county of Loudoun.

As our informants proceeded to wards Aldie, on Friday morning, they heard tremendous cannonading in the direction of the battle field of the day before. Of the result of this fight and of the one on the succeeding day, we know only through Gen. Lee's two dispatches to the President — *Examiner*.

It was stated last night, upon apparently good authority, that after their defeat on Saturday the enemy fled towards Edwards', on the Potomac, near Leesburg, whither they were pursued by a portion of our victorious troops Another report prevailed to the effect that a portion of our army were in Alexandria.—*Ib.*

From the Enquirer of the 3d.

The dispatches of Gen. Lee, the President's Message to Congress, and the news brought in by the Central train, on yesterday, tended to exhilarate the community to an extent scarcely less exuberant than on the occasion of the victories before Richmond. The general anxiety for particulars, however, met only with disappointment, and so far as the description of the events of the three days battle on Manassas Plains is concerned, the imagination can only felicitate upon the pregnant material of the general and indefinite information before it.

Passengers by the Central train speak of the battle on Saturday as one of the most severely contested of the war, and the defeat and rout of the enemy surpassing that of the famous affair of the 21st of July. The carnage was necessarily terrible, and our own army suffered to an extent which justifies the belief, that, although the victory was brilliant, it was dearly bought. It must be remembered that the gallant army under Lee had the combined forces of Pope and McClellan to encounter, the overthrow of which it would be unreasonable to presume could be accomplished without a heavy sacrifice.

Gen. Taliaferro, who is but slightly wounded, reached the city yesterday by the Central train Gens. Ewell and Trimble, who were severely wounded, were still unable to be removed.

The enemy's loss far exceeds our own, and will prove a chastisement from which it will require an unusually strong cry for "Union" and "three hundred thousand," to recover. Gens. Pope and McDowell are reported mortally wounded and Gen. Sigel killed. It is also reported that the number of prisoners taken was about 9,000, all of whom were paroled on the field. The flight of the remnants of the Yankee army towards Alexandria closes the list of the battle-field reports which have reached us.

A gentleman who arrived in Richmond on yesterday, from Washington, states that before he left that city the Long Bridge over the Potomac had been blown up, and preparations were being made to evacuate the city.

A despatch is reported to have been received from Lee, stating that he was in sight of Washington city. If this is true, there is as yet no telling from what point the "city of magnificent distances" was viewed. He may be at Alexandria or at several other points on the Potomac, out of the range of cannon shot, but not too far off to get within speaking distance within a very short time.

Still Later and more Definite.—A participant in the engagement of Saturday sends us the following from Gordonsville:

"After a severe cannonade a great portion of the morning, (Saturday,) the battle commenced in earnest about 3 o'clock P. M. The enemy at first contested steadily every inch of the ground, but were finally repulsed, flying in confusion. Several of their regiments were almost utterly annihilated. The slaughter was immense, and the field for three miles was covered with dead and wounded.

"The fight commenced on the Warrenton turnpike and gradually became general. Our troops fought with animation and obstinacy.

"The Division under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Kemper captured three batteries (some thirty pieces) We have captured numerous stands of colors, arms, and thousands of prisoners.

"The casualties among our officers are greater in wounded than killed. Gen. Jenkins was wounded in the chest and leg; Gen. Trimble was shot in the head; Gen. Field in the thigh; Gen. Ewell in the right leg; Col. Baylor, in command of the "Stonewall Brigade," was killed. Col. Bee, of South Carolina, was wounded, not seriously. Lieut. Col. Fleury, of the 7th Virginia, was also wounded

"It is reported that Pope and McDowell are both mortally wounded, and that Sickles, of Barton Key notoriety, was killed.

"A friend just in, states that when he left, the whole Yankee army, pursued by ours, was flying towards Washington."

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:—I have the gratification of presenting to Congress two dispatches from Gen. R. E. Lee, commanding the army of Northern Virginia, communicating the result of the operations north of the Rappahannock. From these despatches it will be seen that God has again extended his shield over our patriotic army, and has blessed the cause of the Confederacy with a second signal victory on the field already memorable to the gallant achievement of our troops.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the skill and daring of the Commanding General and the valor and hardihood of the troops who executed the brilliant movements whose result is now communicated. After having driven from their entrenchments an enemy superior in numbers, and relieved from siege the city of Richmond, as heretofore communicated, our toil worn troops advanced to meet another invading army, reinforced not only by the defeated army of Gen. McClellan, but by the fresh corps of Gen'ls Burnside and Hunter.

After forced marches, with inadequate transportation, and across streams swollen to unusual height, by repeated combats they turned the position of the enemy, and, forming a junction of their columns, in the face of greatly superior forces, they fought the decisive battle of the 30th, the crowning triumph of their toil and valor. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE DEP'T, RICHMOND, Sept. 2.

HEAD'QRS, MANASSAS JUNCTION, 9 P. M. Aug. 30, via Rapidan.

To President Davis: So far this army has steadily advanced and repulsed the frequent attacks of the enemy. The line of the Rappahannock and Warrenton has been relieved.

Many prisoners are captured, and I regret quantities of stores to be destroyed for want of transportation.

Anderson not yet up and I hear nothing of those behind.

We have Ewell, Trimble and Taliaferro wounded, the latter slightly, the others not mortal. R. E. LEE.

Fredericksburg Evacuated by the Enemy — RICHMOND, Sept. 3.—A gentleman who left Fredericksburg on Monday afternoon reached this city yesterday, with intelligence that the Yankees evacuated that place on Sunday evening last, and departed in the direction of Acquia creek. They had been engaged for several days in the work of destroying all the property in their possession, and the Federal commander, Kingsbury, previous to leaving, transferred the government of the town to the civil authorities, and advised them to place a force of citizens on guard Sunday night to protect private property from plunder by the army stragglers. This advice was followed, and nearly every citizen kept watch through the night. The enemy set fire to the three bridges, which were much injured by explosions of gun powder placed there for the purpose of blowing them up. Large fires were seen burning during the whole night on the opposite side of the river, in Stafford, where all the expensive depots of provisions, commissary stores, bakeries, tents, &c., were located. They were all destroyed, together with the large barn of Major Lacy, on the Chatham estate, which was filled with stores. They accomplished their work very thoroughly, as if they had no intention of returning.—*Examiner.*

From Washington.—RICHMOND, Sept. 3.—Gentlemen who left Washington on Saturday night last reached this city yesterday morning. They bring startling intelligence. They say when the defeat of the Northern army was known in Washington, both the citizens and the authorities were thrown into the wildest and most awful panic, and all persons of secession proclivities became at once blatant. Every body was hurrying to and fro in hot haste, and every thing was in confusion. They also assert positively that the Long Bridge and the Aqueduct over the Potomac had been blown up to impede the advance of the Southern armies.—*Examiner.*

Affairs in Washington —A paroled prisoner, who left Washington city on Saturday and reached here yesterday, reports that the greatest excitement prevailed in the Yankee Capital on that day, in consequence, he supposed, of the recent reverses to Pope's army. He also reports that, in the early part of the week, he saw from the prison windows a magnificently equipped cavalry regiment on their way to the seat of war, when one of his fellow prisoners sung out to them that "they wouldn't look so nice if they ever happened to meet with General Stuart," which remark caused them to laugh heartily. Our informant reports that this same regiment returned to Washington on Saturday, with thinned ranks, and presenting a woful appearance as they filed through the streets. The contrast in their appearance on the two occasions was so striking that some one ventured to inquire, "What brought you back to Washington so soon?" An officer replied "Oh! our horses were not trained; they are unused to the unearthly yells of the infernal rebels, and became unmanageable; so we just came back to Washington to get our horses in proper training."

The fact of the matter was that this splendid Yankee cavalry regiment had encountered Gen. Stuart and a portion of his brave followers, who gave the Yanks a sound drubbing and sent them back to the city with the loss of about half of its members, and the survivors badly crippled.—*Enquirer, 3d.*

Washington Gossip.—PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—From a N. Y journal of Friday last, Aug. 29, we learn that the President sent for Secretaries Chase and Stanton at an early hour on Thursday morning. They had a long interview at the White House, and subsequently another at the State Department, and still another with Halleck. Old Abe had doubtless heard the booming of the rebel cannon near Centreville Wednesday evening, and thought it was about time to put the Scotch cap and military cloak in readiness.

Prominent gentlemen at Washington from Kentucky, who were among the first to warn the Administration of the approach of the dangers in which the State is now involved, speak very despondingly now. They say that recently recruits have been leaving Kentucky to swell Morgan's force, and the armies besieging yankee forces at Cumberland Gap, at the rate of 1000 a day. With such a system of recruiting, the sudden appearance of large rebel forces in unexpected places is not surprising.

The secessionists of Washington and Georgetown were in high spirits Thursday, and had any quantity of rumors of rebel triumphs and impending disaster to the *National* cause.

Seward has left Washington. He reached Albany on Thursday, and went west at 6 P M. It is said that rats will leave a sinking ship.—*Express.*

FROM THE NORTH.

The Northern papers say that McClellan is now in the immediate command of the whole army of Virginia, with Gen. Burnside as commander of the army of the Potomac, and Gen. Pope as commander of the army of the Rappahannock. Although not officially announced, it is reported that Gen. McClellan has assumed the above command, and is now actually performing the duties of General Commanding.

The Battles.—The N. Y. Herald, of last Saturday, has a special account of the battles fought on Thursday and Friday. We copy a portion of its account.

As I write, a terrible battle is raging, and on its result must hinge this war. If we are successful, that part of the army under Jackson must be annihilated, and that under Lee defeated; and if we are not successful and the rebels overpower us, God alone can foresee the future of the republic. But we are hopeful; for thank God and President Lincoln's back bone, McClellan is again at the head of the army.

[The writer goes on to describe the movements of Lee and Jackson, which appear to have totally confounded and circumvented the enemy, by their rapidity and daring. He admits the surprise and capture of Gen. Pope's staff train at Catlett's by Gen. Stuart, the interposition of "30,000 rebels in Gen. Pope's rear, on the railroad, his supplies cut off, and he hemmed in by his foes on the front, rear and flank"—the capture by Jackson of a vast deal of property, including 11 locomotives and 84 cars; and the destruction of several bridges; the dispersion of the yankee forces, "composed exclusively of raw troops"—the capture of several cannon at Manassas—the *total annihilation* of Gen. Taylor's brigade, composed of four New Jersey regiments—all either killed or captured except 150 to 200 stragglers—and that two Ohio regiments were "badly cut up." He winds up as follows:—]—Obs.

"The whole country from the Manassas Junction to the Rappahannock river is occupied by bands of guerillas, regular or irregular, and communication between Gen. Pope's army and either Fredericksburg or this city has been temporarily suspended. The presesence of this large army of rebels on this side of Bull Run is a verification of the rebel programme exposed in the Herald some two or three weeks ago. It is a bold and daring manœuvre, and might have been successful if Gen. Pope had not been so largely reinforced as to enable him to contend with all the troops that Gen. Lee may be able to bring upon him on the Southern side.

Enough remain in the vicinity of Washington, under the direct command of Gen. McClellan to take care of the 20 or 30,000 rebels under Gens. Ewell and Jackson, who have thus thrust themselves into the meshes of a net from which they are not likely to escape. It is stated to-night that Bull Run is swollen to such an extent from the recent heavy rains, that all the bridges have been swept away, and the rebel force on this side is in danger of being bagged. There is reason to believe that they have already been attacked by a portion of Gen. Pope's army, and the preparations made here will certainly result in the capture or destruction of this entire rebel force, unless they should prove more active in their movements than it is believed they can be."

Another Herald correspondent says:

The eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry are reported to have *acted very cowardly on the appearance of the enemy* in the neighborhood of Manassas. It is said that they *put spurs to their horses and "skedaddled,"* and that the *artillery cut the traces of their horses and followed them!"*

The Herald itself of the 30th says:—

We have yet to fight a battle that is to be the decisive one in front of the national capital, and it will undoubtedly be one of great magnitude and importance. The government takes this view of the position of things in that neigborhood, and, to meet the emergency, it is announced that McClellan takes the immediate command of the whole army of Virginia, with Pope and Burnside at the head of the two auxiliary armies of the Rappahannock and Potomac.

Stocks had declined in New York.

Incidents, Rumors, &c.—A letter in the Baltimore American says:

It is said that the rebels have captured two out of four New Jersey regiments stationed at Centreville. It is feared that Gen. Pope has been cut off from Washington.

A company of the 105th Pennsylvania, which was at Bristow's Station, were all reported captured by the enemy, with the exception of one man. The Federal army have driven all their cattle into Alexandria.

The rebel army is even said to have been seen at Hunter Chapel, six miles from Alexandria.

Nearly all the quartermaster and commissary stores of McClellan's army have been moved under the guns of the forts in front of Washington.

Several officers have been arrested for cowardice, and will be court martialed.

The Spoils—Large Capture of Supplies.—All the Northern accounts admit that our army captured an immense quantity of supplies, &c., The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes:

The amount of property fallen in to the hands of the rebels at Manassas is immense—several trains heavily laden with stores, ten first class locomotives, 50,000 lbs. of bacon, 1000 bbls. beef, 2000 bbls. pork, several thousand barrels of flour, and a large quantity of oats and corn.

A bakery which was daily turning out 15,000 loaves of bread was also destroyed. Next to Alexandria, Manassas was probably the largest depot established for the army of Virginia.

Another correspondent writes:

A released chaplain says that the enemy had captured engines and cars in such numbers that they looked "nearly a mile long;" and and that they have captured clothing enough to furnish an army.

A letter in the N. Y. Tribune says:

Gen. Taylor, upon discovering that the enemy had flanked him, and that his whole command were in danger of being taken prisoners, ordered a retreat. After having retreated a mile or two Gen. Taylor discovered a ravine in which he thought to conceal his troops until reinforcements arrived. But he hardly got his men fairly in their hiding place when he found himself nearly surrounded by the enemy. A strong body of cavalrymen were on his left, guarding one entrance to the ravine, and a battery of artillery was brought to bear upon his right, raking his entire brigade. The firing from this battery made terrible havoc in the ranks. Gen. Taylor himself, his son, on his staff, and his nephew, were wounded, also more than one half his officers. Of course nothing but a still further retreat was in order, and last evening the wearied and decimated brigade rested in Fairfax. About 400 citizens at Fairfax left that town hastily on the appearance of eight or ten rebel cavalrymen, who accidentally strayed in that neighborhood and exposed themselves to view Two whole regiments of our infantry also ran at sight of these fifteen cavalrymen, throwing their guns away, and skedaddling as fast as spurs to their horses could get them away. Their only excuse is that they supposed there were more rebels in the rear of the fifteen who appeared on the hill. I learn from another source that the Captain of one of our batteries ran away, leaving six pieces out of eight in the hands of the enemy, a too easy prey—not a gun having been fired. Nearly the whole of the command of this brave (?) Captain followed their leader in his hasty and inglorious retreat, those who remained behind nobly used the two remaining guns with good effect. The latest news with which I close my letter is that the rebels are certainly advancing in strength; the purpose is first to break every means of communication between Washington and Pope, then to march straight on the capital. Every bridge on the railway is destroyed; the rebels hold every strategic point within the centre, and are doubtless within their whole army.

OTHER NEWS BY LATER MAIL.

A Rich Haul in the Chesapeake.—On Friday night last, a steamer, having some 12 or 15 loaded barges in tow, passed up the bay from Fort Monroe, in a heavy gale, and upon touching a point opposite the counties of Matthews and Middlesex, seven of the barges broke from the tow lines and were dashed ashore.—The citizens next morning took possession of them, and captured 9 Yankees who were thrown with them on the shore, each of whom was armed with a musket; and after the contents of the boats were secured, they were marched into a safer locality.

One of the barges contained 130 thirteen-inch shells, 100 Enfield rifles, 5000 knapsacks, and other articles. Two others were loaded with wagons and harness. Another contained numerous boxes of axes and engine tools, overcoats, baggage, &c. Others contained tents and tent poles, eighteen boxes of haversacks, (about 2,800 in each,) and all sorts of army equipments. The prisoners, while in the custody of Lieut Fitzhugh, were under the belief that a large force of "rebels" was in the vicinity, and submitted docilely. They were tolled in admirably by the astute Lieutenant.—*Enq* 3.

Gen. Beauregard —All city readers will be delighted in learning that Gen Beauregard, on reporting for duty, received an order assigning him to this department. We hope soon to announce his entrance on its duties.—*Charls Cou.*

No Exchange.—The Indianapolis Journal, of the 15th, has a significant paragraph, which probably accounts for the non-arrival of the Confederate prisoners confined in the Western States. It says, "We understand that a dispatch was received here yesterday, from the officer in charge of the exchange of prisoners, ordering the whole exchange business stopped. The cause of the order is the refusal of the rebel authorities to abide by their agreement."

Another Dash of Morgan's.—Richmond, Sept. 2.—On Friday morning last Col. Morgan made a dash into Glasgow, Ky., and bagged the Provost Marshal.—*Special to Pet. Exp.*

From Suffolk —The Petersburg Express of the 3d has news from Suffolk to Monday night The Yankees have been largely reinforced and number 10,000 men. They anticipate attack.

From Cumberland Gap —A correspondent writing to the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, from before Cumberland Gap, on the 23d August, says all doubts about Gen. Smith's position are dissipated. On yesterday the enemy attempted to evacuate. He met them on the road, and drove them back with great slaughter to the Gap. During the engagement, or soon after the cannonading had ceased, they made a movement upon our right wing commanded by Gen. Burton, but were driven back to their holes after a short engagement. Our whole line stood in battle array for two hours, expecting them to advance at all hazards, but they did not come to time. We have got them—emphatically got them.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster.—Petersburg, Sept. 3.—The Memphis papers contain the particulars of a serious disaster on the Mississippi, sixty miles below the city, on Thursday last. The steamer Accacia, on her way down to Helena, with a passenger and crew list of over 150, struck a snag about 2 o'clock, a. m., and was so badly damaged as to sink almost immediately. The water rushed into the hold with extreme rapidity and in five minutes from the time of striking, the boat keeled over and completely capsized. The "sky-light," or hurricane deck parted from the rest, and with the "texas" or pilot house and the state rooms connected with it floated. The hull in capsizing, glided from the shoal where the accident took place, and sunk in deep water. So rapidly did all this take place, the shock—the rush of water into the hull below—the rolling overboard of the chimneys above—the riving of parting timbers, as the hurricane deck seperated from the cabin, and this at a time when nearly every tenant of the ill fated boat was in deep sleep, that there was no opportunity for one to help another. Those who were on the hurricane deck heard agonising cries, heart-rending exclamations, and vain calls of help from those below. Then they and the rest were all struggling in the waves that surged wildly round the spot where the capsized boat was swallowed up.

Of the passengers it is estimated that at least one half, 75 persons, perished. One white woman and a colored chamber maid were saved; 5 ladies were carried down when the boiler deck broke from the hull and the hurricane deck from that. None of the survivors saw anything of the ladies. They probably, in their wild fright, made some attempt at dress from the suggestions of instinctive modesty, and those few moments were fatal.—The captain, clerk and crew, with the exception perhaps of some of the deck hands and the negro cook, got safely to land. There was on board $8000 in gold besides the freight valued at $2000.

Mrs. Rob't Dale Owen and Mrs. Richardson, wife of Capt. Richardson of the 58d Ohio, are lost.—*Express.*

New Advertisements.

Salem Bridge.

THE repairing and keeping in order for seven years the Bridge on the Plank Road near Salem, will be let out to the lowest bidder on Saturday the 20th instant at said bridge at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Any information wanted can be had of either of the subscribers. J. M. VAWTER, A. N. REICH, C. L. BANNER, } Com.

Sept. 8th, 1862. 20-2w

Drugs and Medicines,

A SET of Surgical Instruments, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, some Household Furniture, Farming tools and other articles of property will be sold at public Sale at the late residence of Dr. F. H. Shuman, in Salem, on Saturday, the 27th day of September, 1862—Sale to begin about 10 o'clock, A. M.

D. H. STARBUCK, Executor.

Sept 6th. 1862.

P. S. The Drugs and Medicines and Surgical Instruments, will be sold at private sale, if applied for before said day of Sale.

DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

Every person indebted to the estate of Dr. Shuman must make settlement of the same. *Indulgence* can be had if desired, on Book Accounts by giving a note, and on notes by renewing the same.

And all persons having claims against the estate will please present them legally authenticated for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

D. H. STARBUCK, Executor.

Sept. 6, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately. L. C. LAUGENOUR.

Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-5w-pd

To School Teachers.

The Examining Committee beg leave to urge upon the educated young ladies of the county of Forsyth to come forward and procure certificates for the purpose of teaching the Common Schools of the county. We still need more teachers and we do hope that the young ladies of the county will not be backward in the performance of their duty in this respect. On the last Saturday of the present month the committee will again meet to examine teachers.

C. L. BANNER, J. W. ALSPAUGH, J. M. DAVIS. } Ex. Com.

To Gas Consumers.

IN consequence of the great advance upon all articles used in the manufacture of gas, we cannot furnish it, after the 1st of October, for less than Ten Dollars per thousand feet, and may not be able to furnish it at all.

F. & H. FRIES.

Sept. 10, 1862. 20-3w

RECEIVER'S SALE

WILL be offered at public sale the following property and parcels of land, belonging to alien enemies, now condemned and decreed by the Confederate Court, to the use of the Confederate States of America, at the following times and places—terms cash—viz:

Davidson county, on the premises, on the 17th day of September next, 250 Acres of Land, known as the Conrad Mines, (which are considered valuable,) adjoining the lands of John Smith, Gov. J. M. Morehead, Joseph Hedrick, Henry Hedrick and others. Also the following property: one Engine, one Crusher, part of a Gold Mill and other Machinery, Tools, a lot of heavy Irons, 900 or 1000 lbs., a quantity of Steel, one Pump and Auger, a lot of Seives and other property about the Mines—the property of E. B. Wilder and Wm. Sturges, alien enemies, as given in by F. D. Lookabill.

One tract of Land in same county of Davidson, containing 100 Acres, adjoining the lands of Peter Hairston, Sandy Gobble and others on the 19th of September next, given in by Richmond Gobble.

One tract of Land of 54 acres, lying on the Yadkin River, Rowan, adjoining H. W. Hill and others—belonged to Charles Hartman and wife Mary Ann—on Saturday 20th September.

One House and Lot of 2 acres in East Bend Yadkin county, 23d September, belonged to Jacob Jesters, given in by R. C. Poindexter.

One Tract of about 275 acres, Yadkin county, belonging to Nicholas Holcomb or Hobson, given in by Daniel Vestal, agt.—on the 24th Sept. at Yadkinville.

J. I. SHAVER, Receiver Cape Fear District.

Aug. 29, 1862. 18-2t.

SALT! SALT!!

A QUANTITY of SALT to be had at the SALEM MILL, in exchange for wheat.

J. N. BLUM.

September 5, 1862.

General Hospital, No. 24,
(LATE MOORE HOSPITAL,)
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23, 1862.

HAVING received many letters from wounded North Carolina soldiers, who were discharged from this hospital, asking an extension of leave of absence, I think it proper to state, that patients, after leaving the hospital on furlough, pass entirely from its jurisdiction, and that it is the duty of the soldier at the expiration of the time for which leave of absence was granted, to report to the Captain of his company, either in person or by a Surgeon's certificate. The latter should be given on oath before a Magistrate.

O. F. MANSON, Surgeon in charge.

August 28, 1862.

☞ N. C. papers will please copy and forward account to this Hospital.

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

HARD SOAP.

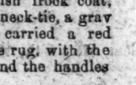
I WILL pay a very liberal price in cash for any quantity of Hard Soap delivered to me in the next twenty or thirty days.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C., Aug. 20, 1862. 17-2w

SALE OF Valuable Lands & Mills.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Clouse, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, **on the 12th day of September next,** the very valuable lands of which said testator died, seized and possessed; the same containing 350 acres, lying in Davidson County, on the Yadkin River, about 14 miles South-west of Salem, and 20 miles North-west of Lexington. There are valuable improvements thereon,—consisting of a good DWELLING HOUSE, Negro Houses and excellent Out-houses.



About 100 acres of said lands are excellent low-lands and meadow,—and on which is one of the best FLOURING MILLS in the country.

A credit of 6 months will be given and bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to William Clouse, who resides near Hall's Ferry, in Davie County, and who will be pleased to show said lands to persons desiring to see them. Those desiring to correspond with him by mail, will do so through the Clemmonsville Post-office.

WM. CLOUSE, E. G. CLOUSE, } Executors.

August 15th, 1862. 17—4t.

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th instant., a small red heavy-built bay horse, with black legs, mane and tail. No particular marks recollected, except some white saddle-marks. Said horse is 11 or 12 years old, his gait a short pace and trot.

A person was seen lurking about in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, and answers the following description: about 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, stoutly built, and about 5 feet 8 inches high. He wore a brownish frock coat, black pants, new boots, black silk neck-tie, a gray flannel shirt, and a gray hat. He carried a red carpet bag made out of a fire-place rug, with the fringe on, and tied with strings, and the handles made of coach-maker's braid.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief; and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.

Lewisville, Forsyth Co., July 18, 1862. [12.4t

OLD SCHOOL BOOKS WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay a liberal price for any of the following second hand books:

Robbins' Outlines of History, Smith's Grammar, Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Ollendorf's French Grammar, Davies' Arithmetic, Davenport's U. S. History, Guy's Astronomy, Murray's Exercises, &c.

Even if the books are somewhat injured, bring them to the office of

ROBERT DeSCHWEINITZ.

Salem, August 1st, 1862.

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid. J. N. BLUM.

Salem Mill, July 4, 1862. 10-tf.

$30 Reward.

DESERTED, from Camp, at Weldon, on the 1st day of August, 1862, WM. ATKINS, a private of Company D, 53d Regiment, N. C. T.

The above reward will be paid for his deliverance in the Camp of the 53d Regiment, now stationed at Weldon. DAVID SCOTT.

Capt. Comp. Co. D, 53d Regt., N. C. T.

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, HARD-SOAP, and FLAX-SEED

WANTED, and the highest market price paid by

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 14, 1862.

$60 Reward.

DESERTED from Company G, 21st Regiment N. C. T., on the 12th July, 1862, Private Edgar Rutledge. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at the 21st Regt. N. C. T., near Gordonsville, Va., and fifteen dollars for his lodgment in jail either in Stokes or Forsyth Counties, N. C.

$30 will be paid for the apprehension of Private J. A. T. Crumpler who deserted on the 12th July, 1862.

The assistance of the Sheriff and all good and loyal citizens is earnestly solicited in arresting and bringing this deserter to trial.

J. O. BLACKBURN, Capt. Co. G, 21st Regt. N. C. T.

August 15, 1862.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A.D.1861.

A. S. Voss, Adm. of Wm. Voss, dec'd vs. Thomas Voss.	Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Voss is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1861.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

June 20 1862. 6w-pr. adv.-$5

PARISH & WADDILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VA.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c.

C. PARISH. ly-t3m J. WADDILL.

DESERTERS.

I AM authorized to offer a reward of $30 for the apprehension and delivery at Richmond of each of the following persons—deserters from the 18th Regt. N. C. Troops, viz: E. P. Snyder, Chas. Spoolman, T. S. Cecil, C. W. Cecil, H. Cridlefeser, H. Eberhard, C. C. Fishel, Constantine Miller, T. A. Porter and Hiram Painter.

With the exception of the first named who is from Forsyth County, the rest are Conscripts from Davidson County, except Spoolman, who entered service as a substitute.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the delivery of all of them.

B. F. ATWOOD, Capt. Co. K, 18th Regt. N. C. T

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1862.

John J. Conrad & Wm. Hauser, Ex'rs of Philip Miller, dec'd vs Timothy Transou and others. } Petition to settle the estate of Philip Miller, deceased. Filed at June Term, 1862.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children of Susan and John Turner are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, printed in Salem, commanding the said children to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Forsyth, State of North Carolina, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, and abide perform and execute such order and decree as may be made in the premises.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, a Office, the first Monday of June, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

June 20, 1862. [8–6t–pr.adv. $5

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

Mrs. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52–3m–pd

County Bonds.

HAVING been authorized by the Magistrate's Court of this County to pay off the County Bonds and the interest Coupons of the same, as they fall due, I hereby give notice that as soon as the Sheriff has gone his round of tax-gathering, I shall be prepared to pay off all the Bonds and Coupons that fall due this month, and wish holders to present them for payment.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., July, 1862. 12–2w

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1862

George W. Barrow, Miss Sarah A Creuse, Jesse Davis, Mrs. Ellen B. Fowler, Caleb D. Hill, Joseph Kittle, Miss Virginia B. Kennedy, George Miller, Wm. H. Robards, Jr Eli S. Robinson, William H. Robards, Miss Lucy Scovindike Mrs. Rebecca Shelton care of Dr. Dalton, Miss Phebe Smith, Jacob Watson.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., August 15th, 1862.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, E J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A F Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, 1 Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Boljack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

J. W. ALSPAUGH, C. B. S. C. S.

april 25–52–4t.

Taxes! Taxes!!

I AM now ready to receive the taxes due on subjects taxed without being listed, viz: Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers, Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Brokers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Venders of Playing-Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers, Merchants, Ready-made Clothing, Patent Medicines, Peddlers and Liquor Dealers.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the following law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective taxes.

"Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed as per schedule B, whithout having previously received a license as required, shall in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the Sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State."

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 20th, 1862.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D D,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50–tf.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
ure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &C.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49–tf

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22–m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 25th, 1862 49–1m

Census of North Carolina,

COUNTIES.	WHITE.	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,936	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	301	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	970	8186	14911
Bladen	6,333	435	5327	11996
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2171	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1089	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	479	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	664	10306
Chatham	12,565	504	6846	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10,704	109	2131	12948
Columbus	5,779	356	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16373
Cumberland	9,561	478	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13 378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6 001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	368	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,099	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11886	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15.738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8 981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 [illegible]	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,662	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5 941	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5 603	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	689	4 81	11828
New Hanover	10 617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,196	159	3499	8856
Orange	11.318	522	5105	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3589	7348
Person	5.798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,030	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28647
Warren	4.923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3 596	295	2465	6 357
Watauga	4 771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3196	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

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VICE-PRESIDENT:

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OF GEORGIA.

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ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Beujamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
VIROINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,
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W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert E F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnsen,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 59
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	Apul 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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